

hall at Avis, near Ala, was destroyed yesterday for military purposes and many Italian residents fled across the frontier.

A rigid censorship has been established and the government is rapidly seizing all draught animals in the kingdom.

Strict precautions are being taken with regard to foreigners entering Italy. Those already there must have permission from the central police department of the district where they are living if they desire to remain. Seven thousand persons, including many Americans, already have filed requests, and the stream of applicants continues without cessation. Many suspected persons have been arrested.

The part of the Tyrol frontier, where the first clash occurred, is very strongly defended by several large forts at the Tonale pass and the Stelvio pass at the point where Austrian, Italian, and Swiss territories meet.

Large forces of Austrian troops have been sent to the Trentino, the southern part of Tyrol, in expectation of Italy's action, and the Italian troops recently called to the colors have been sent to the northern boundary of Italy to guard against a Teuton drive from the "Trentino salient."

It is not believed here, however, that there will be any great fighting in that section unless the Austrians decide to make a dash from the mountains and menace Milan and other important cities of northern Italy.

The real fighting is looked for in the Friuli, along the eastern frontier, where the nature of the ground would make an invasion of Austrian territory practicable.

CADORNA IN COMMAND.

With Italy formally at war with Austria, the government today issued a drastic decree, forbidding all civil and religious public meetings.

The decree suppresses the government parcels post and institutes a rigid censorship over the mails and the telegraph. It fixes severe penalties for all violations.

General Cadorna, now en route to the front, will assume direct charge of the operations of the entire army, it is officially announced. General Canova probably will be designated as second in command.

Baron von Macchio, the Austrian ambassador, left Rome early today. The German ambassador, Prince von Buelow, has received instructions from Berlin to leave Rome at once.

An official manifesto, calling upon every citizen to do his duty, was spread broadcast in circulars issued today. It carried in large type the war cry: "Vive Italia!" Below these words was the following injunction:

"From today every citizen forms a part of the national defense. All must have implicit faith in the government and the courage to obey orders without discussion.

"All citizens must show a readiness to make every sacrifice to insure victory for Italy. Let there be no hesitation or grumbling. Let everyone cut down on private expenditures and support our fighting forces.

"Let us give our all for our soldiers and their families."

Volunteer recruiting offices were opened early today and within a few hours 10,000 names were on the rolls. Crowds of Italian youths fought their way to the recruiting stations and offered their services. The government already has officers to drill the volunteers.

It is considered certain that hostilities already have begun at many points along the frontier where the opposing armies are in close contact. No official announcement has come from the war office.

The Austrian frontier in the Trentino has been evacuated by the civilian population, the gendarmes and the forest keepers.

The frontier patrols have fallen back along a line running near Ala, where the Austrians are reported concentrating. Civilians were ordered to remain indoors while Austrian troops marched through Trent yesterday, according to advices reaching here early today.

The Turkish ambassador to Italy is still in Rome. It is rumored that the Italian ambassador to Constantinople, Marquis di Geroni, and his staff, have received their passports and are en route to Rome.

Italy in War for Greed, Declares Franz Josef

VIENNA, May 24 (via Amsterdam).—Emperor Franz Josef today issued a manifesto declaring Italy's declaration of war on Austria, "the greatest act of perfidy the world has ever known." He called the Austrian army to a victory "over the treacherous army south of you."

The aged Franz Josef, at first grief-stricken over the news that Italy actually had mobilized her troops, became enraged when the actual declaration of war reached here. Not since the assassination of the heir to the Austrian throne, at Sarajevo, has the Emperor shown such strong emotion.

He called in secretaries and some of his advisors and personally supervised the drafting of the imperial manifesto. He wanted Italy held up to the scorn of the world, he said, as the culture that

hatched over the European battlefield for sheer greed.

"Italy abandoned us in the hour of danger and went, with colors flying, to the camp of our enemies," said the manifesto. "Her declaration of war on us was an act of perfidy whose like in history does not know. After an alliance of thirty years, Italy turned and smote her friends simply for material gain."

"We did not menace Italy. We did not curtail her authority or attack her honor. We have always responded loyally to the duties of our alliance, and have afforded her our protection when she took the field herself."

"I salute my battle-tryed troops. The treacherous army to the south is no new enemy to you. I rely upon you and your leaders. I pray the Almighty that He bless you and our colors and that He take under His gracious protection our just cause."

Germany Recalls Ambassador In Declaring War Upon Italy

BERLIN (via wireless to London), May 24.—Germany today officially declared that a state of war now exists between this country and Italy.

Immediately after the announcement was issued, telegraphic instructions were sent to the German ambassador at Rome to leave immediately.

Similar messages were sent to German consular representatives in Italy.

PARIS, May 24.—Little doubt exists that the Balkan states will follow Italy soon into the war on the side of the allies. The Hayas Agency's

increased, has been closely following the situation as regards the relations between Austria and Italy, and dispatches from Athens state that the war party is now gaining in strength and that the recall of former Premier Eleutherios Venizelos is imminent.

Austrian Mobs Attack Italian Consulate at Trieste, Says Vienna

VIENNA (via Amsterdam), May 24.—An Austrian mob today attacked the Italian consulate at Trieste, but was driven off by the police.

Trieste was decked with flags and a series of street demonstrations followed word that Italy had declared war.

ROUMANIA HOVERS ON EDGE OF WAR PIT

Balkan Situation Tense as States Watch Vengeful Bulgarian Nation.

Italy's entrance into the war stretches the already tense Balkan situation to the breaking point. It may be only a matter of days or hours before Roumania, too, declares war, and with her mobilization plunges Greece and possibly Bulgaria into the conflict.

One thing alone has so far held back Roumania. Bulgaria awaits only opportunity to smite Roumania in the rear and regain the Dobruja territory lost at the close of the second Balkan war.

The second Balkan war robbed Bulgaria of most of her spoils of victory. In addition to losing her portion of Macedonia to Serbia, Greece took from Bulgaria the major part of Salonica, and Roumania, who had taken no part in the conflict, demanded that she be repaid for her neutrality by the cession to her of a portion of Bulgarian territory on the Black Sea—Dobruja.

The gain in Turkish territory which she achieved did not compensate Bulgaria for what she regarded as theft of her own, hard-won territory. Austria, behind which her ally, Germany, stood, refused to back her demand for Balkan leadership. It was Austria and Germany who loaned heavy funds to the bankrupt Bulgaria.

Where there is a probability of ultimate German victory, it is not improbable that Bulgaria will rank herself openly upon that side, and by a drive through Serbian territory open a direct line of communication from Berlin and Vienna to Constantinople.

Roumania of all the Balkan states is the most isolated. The others are burdened with the debts of the Turkish and Bulgarian war. Her army is well trained and in excellent condition. Her people are clamoring for action.

Transylvania and Bukovina belong naturally to Roumania. For years they have been ground beneath the harsh rule of a Magyar aristocracy, taxed to the uttermost and denied a voice in the government. The land that King Ferdinand claims is peopled with his subjects. As a balm to wounded pride it means much to Bulgaria. As an exchange for Transylvania and Bukovina, it is a small price for Roumania to pay.

Once the allied forces march into Constantinople pressure will be brought to bear upon Bulgaria which she will find hard to resist. Adrianople, which she won and lost, may be the price of absolute neutrality, or even active aid in the war on Germany and Austria. With this in view it is improbable that she will make a demand upon Roumania before permitting her to plunge into the conflict, with no thought for her southern frontier.

Greek King's Condition Is Reported Improved

ATHENS, May 24.—An official bulletin issued today said that the condition of King Constantine, seriously ill with pleurisy, "is somewhat improved."

Despite the reassuring bulletin, the King's condition, following an operation yesterday, aroused apprehension in official circles today. Prince Francis Kraus, the German specialist who attended the King at a previous illness, is en route to Athens.

Submarine F-4 Raised To 108 Feet of Surface

Admiral Moore notified the Navy Department from Honolulu today that submarine F-4 had been raised to within 108 feet of the surface and could be hoisted through the water.

"Seems intact," said the message.

It was added that the work probably would be completed by Thursday.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Forecast for the District of Columbia and vicinity for today and Tuesday: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; gentle, shifting winds.

Virginia—Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; gentle to moderate west and southwest winds.

TEMPERATURES. U. S. BUREAU OF AFFLECK'S.

8 a. m.	59	8 a. m.	65
9 a. m.	61	9 a. m.	68
10 a. m.	63	10 a. m.	70
11 a. m.	65	11 a. m.	72
12 noon	67	12 noon	74
1 p. m.	69	1 p. m.	76
2 p. m.	70	2 p. m.	78

TIDE TABLE. High tide—3:31 a. m. and 8:55 p. m. Low tide—10:17 a. m. and 10:24 p. m.

SUN TABLE. Sun rises—4:48. Sun sets—7:11. Light automobile lamps at 7:51 p. m.

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Everywhere.

PACKERS MEET HERE TO DECIDE ON ACTION

Will Consider Move to Force Concessions From the English Government.

(Continued from First Page.)

evening, Arthur Meeker, representing the Armour Company, also will be here. When they get here a formal conference will be held. Then the packers will just what representations will be made to the State Department, and just what will be asked for.

Upset By Publicity.

The packers were plainly upset by the publication of the report that the intended placing an embargo on shipments to Great Britain. One of their attorneys endeavoring this morning to learn the source of the lack of information regarding their plans.

Reservation had been made at the Willard for J. Ogden Armour, but the packers said this morning he was not expected here. Mr. Meeker, who will arrive this evening, will represent the Armour Company.

R. C. McManus and R. M. Blair, of the Swift Company, and J. Jacobson, of the Great Northern Packing Company, were the others in Washington today. All declared that no formal conference will take place until this evening when Mr. Urion, who has been representing the packers in Great Britain before prize courts there, and Mr. Meeker, general manager of the Armour interests, arrive in Washington.

To Ask Wilson To Act.

President Wilson will be asked to take steps to secure the immediate suspension of the British order in council so far as it affects all exports to neutral countries. The order, which will be requested when the packers appear at the State Department will not be outlined until the evening conference. From Mr. Urion this evening of the exact conditions under which American shipments are being held up on the plea that they are intended for shipment to combatants.

No request for an audience at either the White House or the State Department will be made until after the arrival of Messrs. Meeker and Urion, the packers, who already are here, said today. "Cable messages have been received from Mr. Urion that this evening will be decided whether they will try to go directly before the President, or will content themselves with first calling upon Secretary Bryan."

Exact Demands To Be Defined.

Talking freely about the holding up of products, the packers were reticent about their course looking toward a checking of the practice.

"None of us knows the exact status of matters in Great Britain," said Mr. Meeker. "Cable messages have been received, and it has been hard to get information about conditions under which shipments to neutral countries have been seized."

"The one man who is thoroughly conversant with conditions is Mr. Urion. He is expected to land in New York today. He has been in England for more than three months. And not until we hear from him this evening will we be in a position to state the demands we shall make for protection of our products."

Keep Figures Secret.

Various estimates place the value of the American products intercepted by British vessels at from \$10,000,000 to \$25,000,000. None of the packers would venture a statement of this total today.

Mr. Wilson, of Morris & Co., said the value of the shipments of his own company affected by the British order in council was between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. Mr. Swift said the products of his company did not approximate that amount.

Chagrined By Publicity.

The packers had hoped to slip into Washington quietly and transact their business with the State Department without attracting attention. They were plainly chagrined to find that they seemed to be the subject of a premature discussion of their plans by the publication in New York and Washington newspapers of their presence in the city.

Mr. Swift, a tall, business-like, clean-cut young man, spent most of the morning in the lobby of the Willard, talking with other packers and their legal representatives. He was chary of information about the status of the packers' case and pleaded ignorance of many of the details which he said he should like to learn from Mr. Urion before making any definite statements regarding his firm's position.

May Align With Cotton Men.

Mr. Wilson seemed to be the recognized spokesman for the packers. Mr. Swift professed to be ignorant of the details of the situation, and said he had come to Washington largely to learn the attitude of Great Britain from Mr. Urion, who landed in New York today, and without delay boarded a train for London.

Though it is generally understood that, in preparation for their possible embargo, the packing interests are affecting a coalition with the Southern cotton interests, the packers laughingly denied that such an alliance was being sought.

"That is the result of some one's highly imaginative mind," said Mr. Wilson. Mr. Swift said there was no basis for any statement regarding action of the packers until after the first conference this evening.

Thirty Shipments Seized.

It was stated today that the British government is holding up about thirty shipments which the packers have sent to neutral ports of Europe. The ships

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laden with these enormously valuable foodstuffs have been seized by British warships and taken into British ports. The British government is exhibiting what the packers regard as extreme slowness in disposing of the cases.

If the packers cannot get relief, the expectation is that they will take up the question of placing a trade embargo on meat and meat products, so far as Great Britain is concerned.

The packers have been led to believe that Great Britain practically is dependent on them and that if they shut off exportation of great protein meat to the British Isles the English government will be driven to their knees.

Have Almost a Monopoly.

The "Big Four" controls largely the meat business of this country and Canada and a large short of the South American business. They believe that England could get enough meat from South America and Australia without their supplies.

It was declared today by a high and reasonable official that the government probably would consider it a private question if the packers should stop shipment of meat to England.

If the packers of the troubles of the packers with England, this time commands the more notice because of the demands of Germany that England cease her blockade of Germany, because of the outcry of the cotton shippers, and because of the fact this government intends at the proper time to send another note to Great Britain protesting against her treatment of neutral cargoes.

Have Big Political Influence.

The political influence of the packers in this country is not to be overlooked. If they should start a commercial war on England, it is presumed they would enlist the sympathy of the stockmen of the West and Southwest. The tendency of such a development would be to re-enforce the demand of Germany that this country bear down on England to induce her to let foodstuffs and neutral cargoes be shipped to neutral countries on a basis which will mean losses of millions for them.

May Fight Packers.

The British insist that the American meats going to neutral countries are largely for reshipment to Germany. The packers contend they have the right to ship to neutral countries regardless of reshipment destinations.

It is said that the British government is prepared to fight the packers if need be, that it has taken steps to get large supplies from South American ports, and altogether that there will be all sorts of trouble if the "meat war" begins.

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White and Colored Madras, Mercerized Cotton, Silk Madras, and All-silk Shirts, guaranteed absolutely fast colors.....\$1.50 to \$5.00 each

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Straw Hats of soft, stiff, rough, smooth or plain straws, with widths of brim, heights of crown and trimmings to suit every man's fancy and fit each one's head.....\$2.00 to \$7.50

Duck Outing Hats, plain white or white with green facing; also natural color khaki hats.....50c each

Caps of cloth, mohair, silk and linen, in new shapes.....50c and \$1.00 each

New Hat Bands, plain colors and fancies.....50c each

UNDERWEAR.

Woven, knitted and cut materials; regulation two-piece garments or union suits.

Two-piece Garments in balbriggan, gauze, cotton or linen mesh, lisle, silk, checked and plaid nainsook, plain white linen, figured or striped madras, merino and all-wool.....Prices, 50c to \$3.50

Union Suits in most of the materials represented in the two-piece garments; sleeveless, half sleeves and ankle or knee length; various styles of seat closing.....\$1.00 to \$4.65 suit

Main Floor, F Street Entrance.

ALLIES RE-ENFORCED AT TURKISH STRAITS

Constantinople Estimates Foes' Strength at Dardanelles Now Numbers 90,000 Men.

CONSTANTINOPLE (via Berlin), May 24.—An official announcement issued here today says that the Anglo-French troops at the Dardanelles have been re-enforced by the arrival of several transport ships off the entrance to the strait.

It is estimated that the allied expeditionary forces now number 90,000.

CONSTANTINOPLE (via Amsterdam), May 24.—The Turkish torpedo boat Pelekidi-Beris was torpedoed by an enemy submarine last night, it is announced officially.

Of the crew of 111, only two were saved.

The first announcement from the war office did not state where the torpedo gunboat went down. It is presumed it was torpedoed inside the Dardanelles by one of the submarines attached to the Anglo-French fleet.

The Pelekidi-Beris was built in 1899 at the German naval base, Kiel, and had a displacement of 86 tons. She was 25 feet long and 31.2 feet at the beam. She carried two four-inch guns and three torpedo tubes.

STOCKHOLM, May 24.—The Swedish steamer Hernadia was mined and sunk in the North sea Sunday. Her crew of six took to the boats and were saved.

Fire Alarm Horn To Warn Crowds

Experiment to be Made at Ninth and F Streets and Others May Follow.

On recommendation of Fire Chief Frank J. Wagner, the District electrical department is installing at Ninth and F streets northwest a fire-alarm horn, which will warn pedestrians and vehicular traffic of the approach of fire apparatus.

The horn will be operated by the pressure of a button at No. 14 engine house on Eighth street. It is of the type used on automobiles, and has a far-reaching sound.

If the experiment proves a success, horns will be installed in the central sections of the city.

French Soldiers Protest Anti-Whiskers Mandate

PARIS, May 24.—The decision of the military authorities that soldiers at the front must be clean shaven as a hygienic measure, has brought forth a storm of protests from a large number of bearded men on the firing line.

Letters reaching Paris from the front, in which these soldiers give their reasons for objecting to the order, are interspersed with humorous comment, inferring that beards and mustaches are a necessary part of a fighting man's equipment.

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